

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Green introduced a bill to call for a direct vote on the Kansas question on Monday next.

Mr. Doolittle resumed his speech. Mr. Doolittle referred to the extraordinary statement of the Senator from South Carolina, charging the North with breaking its pledged faith and plundering the South by means of national banks and tariffs.

Was it the North that repudiated the compact of 1787, or the Compromise of 1850? He showed from the record that the greatest statesmen of the South (Calhoun) supported the very tariff that he (Hammond) complained of; also voted for a national bank and supported internal improvements.

Referring to Mr. Hammond's estimate relative to the resources of the North and South, he said that the hog crop of the United States surpassed, in value, the whole cotton crop of the South; and to illustrate that the Northern laborers were slaves, he stated that his own father was a laborer and a gentleman on that floor stood in the same category. He asked if he and they were to be branded as sons of slaves.

He then passed to Kansas, showing the inconsistency of advocating the Lecompton Constitution. The Senator from South Carolina, of that constitution on the Kansas-Nebraska act. Mr. Hammond takes a different ground, contending that the sovereignty of Kansas is vested in the Congress of the States to be exercised by Congress alone.

The Senator from Tennessee places it in the people of Kansas in an independent Territorial Legislature and in an independent executive, while the Senator from Georgia asserts it to be in the Territorial Legislature.

He (Doolittle) contended that if sovereignty resided in the people, the Topeka Constitution is a legal instrument.

He then examined the clause of the two Constitutions, the Topeka and the Lecompton, contending that the latter was invalid, because the Kansas-Nebraska act conferred no power to call a Convention, while the former grew out of a revolutionary appeal to the people, and was perfectly legal. They ask the question, Why did the Free State men in Kansas, if in the majority, vote for delegates to the Convention? He showed by numerous familiar facts, that in many cases they could not vote in consequence of several causes being disfranchised; also, that they had been solemnly assured, that the Constitution would be submitted for approval to the people. The assurance was given by Calhoun himself, as well as by Mr. Buchanan in his message and through his chosen organs, Walker and Sumner.

He cited the correctness of the President's assertion, that as the slavery clause was submitted, all was done that was necessary. There were other questions, namely, banks, the Kansas-Nebraska act, requiring the Government to pay for twenty years, &c. He further denied that the slavery clause was ever fully submitted. He then sketched the current events since it was first proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise, sustaining the Atchison offerings in Missouri, which passed unanimously, that Missouri would extend her institutions over Kansas at whatever cost of blood, and contending that these meetings, as well as the Lecompton Constitution itself were the direct fruits of that repeal.

The programme of the secessionists was carried out in full. Missouri with bow-knives and revolvers invaded Kansas and occupied the Legislature, in three short weeks, and enacted the whole code of Missouri's laws. There it stands an appalling fact, and no shame is wide enough to bury it. One fact only is wanting to prove this act, and history will declare that in this same year Kansas emancipated her slaves Republican America, trampling upon her principles of independence, imposed a servitude upon her Territories establishing it.

Here the Senate received the House printing bill.

Mr. Foster said that he would never assent to another State being admitted into the Union north of 36° 30' with slavery. He considered himself bound by the ordinance of 1787, and would never recognize its repeal. In referring to the seventh article of the Lecompton Constitution, asserting the right of property in slaves, he said the principle enunciated in that article was, that it would have been outrageous to have incorporated such a principle even in a constitution made for the Southern States. He alluded to a clause in the bill of rights, declaring that no free negro shall live in the Territory. He thought it strange that a clause to exist in a free State Constitution.

Mr. Green reminded him that the same provision existed in the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. Foster was not advised that the Topeka Constitution had been received by the Senate.

He did not believe that it contained such a clause. There is no question, he continued, that by the Lecompton constitution free negroes must be killed.

Mr. Green asked if the Senator contended that free negroes entering free States having provisions forbidding them, as Illinois for instance, must be killed?

Mr. Foster replied that the Lecompton constitution says nothing about it. He says that no free man can be expelled, and no free negro can live there.

Mr. Green—"The Senator's argument is absurd."

Mr. Trumbull explained that laws of Illinois provided for free negroes. It was not in the constitution. The law disposes of him.

Mr. Green—"How?"

Mr. Trumbull—"Hires him out."

Mr. Green—"Kansas will do the same."

Mr. Foster proceeded to read a letter from the President, in which he was offering to provide for a change in the constitution, contending that the direct meaning is, that the people may alter everything but the slavery clause. Slavery must be perpetual. Establishing a constitution, and it can never be abolished, except by the consent of every slaveholder in the State.

Mr. Mason asked if the Senator understood that Congress has the power to look into constitutions, with a view of determining in relation to persons who are not recognized in form. If established slavery it is not republican. Mr. Foster explained by saying that if the Constitution has within itself principles at war with principles of liberty, Congress had a right to reject it.

the bark Atlantic. The resolution provides for redress to the owners of the bark and a prevention of similar proceedings.

No court in a foreign country had a right to condemn an American vessel for failing to carry lights. In the absence of an American law requiring such a practice, the act of France was an attack upon our sovereignty, and an infringement of the law of nations. He thought that owing to the important principles involved, immediate steps should be taken by the Government relative to the matter.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House passed a bill, appropriating \$340,000 to pay the deficiency in the printing bill of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congress, and then took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Keitt, in discussing the bill, contending that the legitimate construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act did not encourage territorial sovereignty, and that the Lecompton constitution was the work of the people of Kansas.

He criticized the President's special message, and denounced the Lecompton constitution as the creature of fraud and the legitimate fruit of slavery. Ajourning.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—HOUSE.—The House resumed consideration of the Quitman volunteer bill.

Mr. Faulkner was opposed to sending volunteers to Utah. He believed it placed at the disposal of the Executive he would not find occasion to use them, and thought that the proper employment of volunteers was dictated by undue pressure rather than from conviction of sound military policy.

Mr. Faulkner contended that the employment of volunteers would be appealing to the passions of the country, and setting the example of carrying decisions to their own citizens; prolific of most disastrous future consequences.

The war in Utah was a war against the people on account of their religion. Who ever engaged in such a war, whether a conqueror or conqueror, would be guilty of murder.

The Executive has plainly said that he doesn't want volunteers.

Pending the question the House went into Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Keitt, in discussing the Constitutional power to admit new States, defined his views of political government. Contrary to the view of some of his friends, he believed that the people of Kansas cannot change the Constitution prior to its admission.

Mr. Cleaves (Va.) asked Mr. Keitt whether he contended that the expression of another part of the Lecompton Constitution, that the people have a right to alter that instrument.

Mr. Keitt replied that a general declaration in a bill of rights is like a preamble, and is restricted by the body of the bill itself.

As to the admission of Kansas, if the Republicans tell the South that no slave State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union, they will make every pillar of the political edifice shake.

Should this policy be carried into effect, no federal tax gatherer would ever again tread the South. When the work of emancipation and revolution begins, this many boys growing up under such influences, and it can't be done! (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.—The world has for some time been asking of Mr. Cunningham of Burdell murder and bogus bribery testimony. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger takes her to the surface in the following paragraph:

"On Friday last she hired a house in Thirty-first street, near the Third Avenue, and moved into it, when the landlord, for the first time, discovered what it was that had become his tenant. Mrs. Cunningham thereupon received notice to quit, but she vigorously remonstrated and threatened to appeal to the law for protection. Nevertheless, she found other quarters, and this morning evacuated the premises in thirty-five minutes."

A NEW FILLIBUSTER LEADER.—Wm. Walker's laurels are withered. It is useless for him to look to them. * Were it otherwise he might well be on the alert, to preserve the freshness of his coronal honors. A rival is said to be around, and no mean rival either. He is a man possessing peculiar advantages for undertaking the expedition Mr. Administration has so much at heart, against the slavery lands of the South-Western border. He has received the endorsement of the Administration, and is now on his way to Mexico, Gen. Ignacio Comonfort.

When last heard from Comonfort was at Baltimore. It may be the merest suspicion that attributes to him fillibuster intentions, but he is not believed to have any other designs. Whether he has already continued his journey to Washington, we are not apprised. Such is of course his ultimate destination.

The Commission is undoubtedly mindful of the commission which Walker asserts to have been made to him, for leading a Mexican expedition. The exile knows how this business can be effectually done. He is evidently more in sympathy with our people than any former leader of the South-Western border. He has received the endorsement of the Administration, and is now on his way to Mexico, Gen. Ignacio Comonfort.

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the House, the President and the Supreme Court. The Democracy had even proposed to send a foreign commission to declare, in passing the Lecompton Constitution, that white men have no majorities which they were bound to respect. He contended that Mr. Hammond's assertion that there were more poor people in the North than in the South, was a gross misstatement. He thought that notwithstanding the large number of its paupers that were thrown upon the North, the poor people of the South still preponderated. In support of this position he quoted the opinions of Southern writers, including John Hammond, who thought that owing to the important principles involved, immediate steps should be taken by the Government relative to the matter.

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JOHN DEAN AND HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.—Soon after the marriage of Marianna Petra Nella Baker with John Dean, the Irish coachman, Mr. Baker, the great Irish dealer, and his family disappeared from the public view. Mr. John Dean has again turned up. He has just received the appointment of an inferior situation which he might easily have obtained, without the recommendation of being the son-in-law of Baker, the great Irish dealer.

His wife's family, wounded in their dignity of rank by the alliance, retired to Germany last summer, having fortunately sold out before the panic. Mr. Dean remains with the object of her choice. It would be too curious to ask whether her romance of life and love has continued quite as happily as she anticipated. Unequal marriages—mean where there is educational and intellectual inequality—very rarely turn out happily. Like seeks like. The cultivated mind cannot fully sympathize with the uncultivated. Mr. Dean's wife, however, is a lady, and the day is long for a domestic miracle occurs sometimes, but as a general rule, a rough Irish coachman and fashionably-brought-up belle, can scarcely be expected to be perfectly happy in the marriage state, for the man is only a Custom House "Marker."

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Times' Washington correspondent says that the contemplated movement to get the House to instruct the select committee on Kansas to make specific investigations, was abandoned today, from a conviction that if attempted it would give Mr. Stephens an opportunity to make his Lecompton report and get it before the country.

The minority reports will embody the statements officially made in Kansas before the Legislative Commission, appointed to enquire into the alleged frauds at the elections of December 21st and January 4th.

The House of Representatives will probably report in favor of sending three commissioners to Utah with the army, in the hope that the Mormons will embrace the opportunity to disavow their rebellion, and agree to submit to the laws of the Union.

Gen. Seth Cliver, of Pa., has been appointed Indian Agent in Kansas, vice McCaslin, removed.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The returns of all the Conferences and missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, forty-seven in number, have been received by the General Secretary of the Church, and the result furnishes the following statistics:

Number of traveling or itinerant preachers, 3,395; in 1855 there were 4,993; in 1854, 4,815; increase over the previous year, 467.

Number of supernumerary or retired preachers, 711; in 1855 there were 690; in 1854, 690; increase over the previous year, 21.

Total number of preachers, 6,134.

Number of churches, 6,718; in 1855 there were 6,500; in 1854, 6,149; increase over the previous year, 136.

Number of members, 700,963; number in 1855, 692,265; number in 1854, 672,282; increase over the previous year, 6,083.

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The Gazette.
A. THOMSON.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Delaware, March 12, 1858.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—This body is beginning to make some progress in disposing of business and as they are nearing the end of the third month of the session, it is high that some evidences of progress should be discernible. From our city exchanges and Columbus correspondence we collect a few items of general interest.

There are no less than five Sub-Treasury bills pending, all claiming Democratic patronage—four of which were introduced by members from Hamilton county.

The House has passed a bill amendatory of the Homestead Exemption law. It exempts \$300 of personal property from execution when there is no real estate. Also a bill to authorize an examination into the affairs of broken banks—chiefly for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. Also a bill making partial appropriations for the repair of the Public Works in 1858. Also a bill repealing the act providing for the registration of births and marriages. Also a bill supplementary to the act to encourage the organization of fire companies, so that they shall hereafter become members of such companies, all the rights, privileges and immunities belonging to present members.

Also a bill relating to dower, which gives the widow of decedent right of dower in all lands and tenements held by the time of death.

The Jury Fee bill was amended, in the Senate, so as to fix the compensation of regular jurors at \$1.50 per day, and passed.

Mr. Phelps has introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Treasury, the causes of the late defalcation, the transactions between the State and the Ohio Life & Trust Company, and for other purposes.

The bill amending the act in relation to Notaries Public, allowing only one for every one thousand inhabitants, has passed the Senate. The Senate has also passed a bill to amend an act regulating the admission to practice of Attorneys and Counsellors.

In the Senate Mr. Hatch has introduced a bill to increase the salaries of State officers. It proposes making the salary of the Governor \$30,000; Judges of Supreme Court \$3,000; Common Pleas Judges \$2,500; Treasurers and Auditors \$2,000; Secretary of State \$2,000; Lieut. Governor eight dollars per day while the Legislature is in session, &c.

The corresponding of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing under date of 6th inst. says: The bill introduced by Mr. Allen, of Ashland, to repeal the law allowing the taking of oaths by witnesses in cases of divorce, has attracted the attention of the House to-day.

Mr. Hubbard, of Delaware, opened the discussion in a very good speech in favor of the bill. I give briefly the points made by him in support of the measure:

1. The right to coin money and regulate the value thereof is a high legislative prerogative, exercised in every nation in the civilized world.

2. Money is the creature of Government, created by and under the control of legislation.

3. Merchandise is the production of private enterprise, and is not a creature of Government.

4. Money being the creature of Government and under the control of legislation, it is the duty of Government to prescribe the premium that it shall be lawful to take for the use of money.

5. The law has been the rule, and free trade in money the exception, in the whole history of the world.

6. The ten per cent. law was a compromise between a proper rate of interest and free trade in money—a ruinous rate of interest, and is a detriment to the benefit of the few and detrimental to the interest of the many, who are property-holders and not money-lenders. This repeal is demanded alike by the interest of the public and by public sentiment.

It was answered by Mr. Raymond in a short but pointed speech. Mr. Bailey, of Washington, next spoke in favor of the bill, after which a vote was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, which carried, aye 43, nays 39. With a two-thirds vote the bill will pass with a fair majority.

A bill to suspend the School Library Tax was laid upon the table, in the House to-day, by the friends of education in consideration of a resolution.

The corresponding of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing the same day, says: Mr. Hubbard was ashamed to say that he had voted for the Ten Per Cent. Law at the time of its passage. It was passed by the vote of 43 yeas and 39 nays. The Third street Cincinnati brokers. When the law was passed, the State was enjoying a degree of unusual prosperity. All that speculators had to do was to invest money borrowed at a low rate in real estate, and they sold again for their own money. Now all was different. The price of real estate was everywhere falling or stationary. The price of real estate depended on the legal rate of interest—it was low when interest was high, and the contrary.

He contended that it encouraged idleness and discouraged industry; fostered capital at the expense of labor, the brokers at the expense of the Banks of the State. Mr. H. although not in favor of banks, would rather favor them than the State. He contended that high interest enriched the State by bringing capital into it. Capital came in on such terms as to impoverish the State.

The Utopian theory of free trade in money had been applied to the case of the State. The system had been tried and rejected in England. The first usury law of that country fixed the legal rate of interest at 12 per cent. By successive enactments, it was reduced to 10, to 8, and finally to 5 per cent. Now all was different. The price of real estate was everywhere falling or stationary. The price of real estate depended on the legal rate of interest—it was low when interest was high, and the contrary.

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Missouri, together with many in all the other Southern States, were constantly opposed to the Nebraska act, and under the circumstances, justify Senator Bell in the course he has seen fit to pursue.

The Democratic Anti-Lecompton Convention, held at Columbus on Wednesday last, was rather a formidable demonstration. Among the distinguished members of the party present and participating in the proceedings were the Hon. H. B. Payne, late Democratic candidate for Governor; Judge Morton, late U. S. District Attorney; Hon. Stanley Mathews, present U. S. District Attorney; Col. G. W. Mannypenny, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Jacob Rineheart, late Democratic candidate for Secretary of State; with a considerable number of members of the Legislature, Editors, &c. The principal speakers were Hon. F. P. Stanton, late Acting Governor of Kansas; Judge Johnson of Kansas; Hon. Stanley Mathews, and Durbin Ward. Letters were received from Gov. Wise, of Va., and ex-Governor Walker, heartily approving of the objects of the Convention. The speech of Mr. Stanton occupied three hours in delivery, and was an able expose of the Kansas fraud in all its phases. In addition to resolutions in favor of popular sovereignty and the Cincinnati platform, approving the resolutions of instruction passed by the Legislature, expressing satisfaction with the course of the anti-Lecompton press of the party—applauding Walker, Douglas, Wise and their followers, and providing for delegates to a general Convention of those entertaining similar views in the Northern States—(but "nary one" heading or even naming the President)—the following were adopted:

Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution is the offspring of corruption and fraud, and is not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, but, on the contrary, it has been promulgated and denounced by an overwhelming majority of the free voters of said Territory, and to implement an unwilling and protesting people, would be an act of gross injustice and tyranny; the contravention of the platform and pledged faith of the Democratic party, subversive of the principles of self-government, and promotive of distrust and alienation between the different sections of the Union.

Resolved, That the enforcement of this rejected instrument on the people of Kansas against their known and expressed will, unless arrested and defeated, will lead to the most unfortunate and disastrous results to the Democratic party and the Union.

Hon. H. B. PAYNE, late Democratic candidate for Governor, and a prominent speaker at the anti-Lecompton meetings, is being abused without stint through the columns of that portion of the press of the party which sustain the "windmill," and its author and advocates. Speaking of his recent speech in that city, the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Take out its overbearing tirade of abuse upon the Administration, upon the State of Ohio, and you will find it to be a specimen of almost everything that was dishonorable and ungentlemanly, and nothing remained. As we sit listening to his assaults upon the Administration and upon the slaveholding States, as bitter and malignant as any that were ever uttered by Chase, Giddings, or Garrison, it seemed impossible to believe that only a few months ago, he was traveling Ohio as the National Democratic candidate for Governor, and made speeches that were then worthy of his position and character as a party man."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The first State election for 1858 came off in New Hampshire on Tuesday last, and the result clearly indicates that this ancient stronghold of the Democracy is permanently lost to the party and has become one of the most firm and reliable of the Republican States. The returns from 156 towns give the Republican candidate for Governor over 5,000 majority—both branches of the Legislature (which elects a U. S. Senator) are also largely Republican, and the entire Republican State ticket is elected.

The leaders of the two factions into which the once powerful Democratic party is now split, are busy in hunting for appropriate names by which to designate each other. The Washington Union calls the anti-Lecomptonites the "weak-kneed and shaky Democracy," and the Star, published in the same city, styles them the "Malato Democracy." The Ohio Statesman, on the other hand, calls the Lecomptonites the "Candle-box Democracy," in reference to the fraudulent returns found secreted in a candle box on the premises of the notorious Calhoun, the special pet and patron saint of the President and all other good Lecomptonites.

We regret to learn that our furious anti-Lecompton neighbor was not able to attend the State Convention of his political friends at Columbus, on Wednesday last. He does not often miss being present at such assemblies—but unfortunately duty called him on this occasion in another direction—to a Firemen's meeting in Springfield.

The leader of the gang of counterfeiters which the Vigilance Committee of Noble Co., Ia., has lately broken up, has been arrested in the State of Ohio. His name is J. B. Shears. On his premises were found bogus bank notes, and unfilled; chemicals and chemical tools; all the materials for photographing and secret alphabet based upon the same cipher used by Aaron Burr in his treason plot against the United States. Shears was eating a meal with his wife and two children when the officers entered. He hastily sprang for the window, but was caught, when he turned to his wife and telling her that they should be separated eight years he was taken to jail by the officers.